Amngements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daughte COADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum

CASINO-8-Adonis.
DALY'S THEATRE-8-Kellar.

ELDORADO-3-8:30-King Solomon. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behing FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-The Isle of Cham-GARDEN THEATRE-S-Robin Hood. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-A Texas Steet.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE S 20 Hermann.
HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE S 30-A 17'9
to Chinatora. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S:30-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-The Tallsman.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN Exhibit on. PALMER'S THEATER-S:15-1492. PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT Leavers Orbesto. POLO GROUNDS 4-Bassball.
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KEEP'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS, perfect in every detail, inford and Zephyr Cloths, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.50. Son froadway.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The president of the Behring Sea Tribunal sharply rebuked Sir Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain. —— There were reports of a revolutionary outbreak in Barcelona. ==== The Liberal convention in Ottawa was begun. == deavy storms were reported from Paris, Berlin

Pomestic.-Lizzie Borden was acquitted at New-Bedford of the charge of murdering her father and step-mother. === Cornell defeated Columbia in the freshman boat race, at New-London, by eight lengths. === The West Virginia Building at the World's Fair was dedicated; the caravels are to be received with great ceremony. ==== The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott pronounced the Phi Beta Kappa eration at Rochester University; commencement exercises were held at Wellesley, Smith and other colleges, === Daniel Lord, jr., of this city, while asleep walked out of a window in a reinstated by the Grand Lodge in session at

Detroit. City and Suburban.-Several persons were killed and a large number injured in a railroad House certificates to encourage weaker banks to take advantage of the privilege. - The Sub-urban was won at Sheepshead Bay by Lowlander, with Terrifier second and Lamplighter third the winners of the other races were Dobbins, Ameer, Lizzie, Tormentor and Hammie.

Washington defeated New-York at baseball, An explosion of naphtha at No. 387 Ninth-ave eriously injured eight firemen, = A rear end collision on the elevated railway in Ninth-ave. at Thirteenth-st. caused severe injuries to several passengers. === The temperature recorded by the Wenther Bureau reached 96 degrees, breaking the record for June 20 since the Bureau was established. ___ Stocks somewhat more active, but materially lewer, and the closing was not confident. Final declines in railway shares were less than 1 per cent, but in the industrial stocks they were larger. Money on call ruled at 15 per cent.

It is refreshing to read such a strong, lucid statement of the causes of the financial disturbance as that given in the interview with ex-Senretor Edmunds which is reported elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Edmunds sees clear and thinks straight. He knows whereof he talks, and his present position as a non-active participant in politics gives judicial weight to his views. He holds the lack of confidence in the Democratic party to be the chief cause of the existing situation, and he thinks we are now suffering from the crisis that was warded off three years ago by the passage of the Sherman law. He voted for that law, not because he believed in it, but because he regarded it as the smaller of two evils. Mr. Edmunds is justifiably severe on the men who "wanted a change," and are now reaping the results of their support of the Democratic party last fall.

The first accident of the season to an excursion train occurred yesterday afternoon on the Manhattan Beach Railroad at Parkville, L. I. Its precise cause is not yet clear, but there was some defect in a switch or its management, whereby three cars were partly overturned. Four men were killed and a score of others were more or less injured. The train was crowded with people returning from the Sheepshead Bay Racetrack in advance of the regular race trains. In fact, like most of those trains, it was overcrowded, and it was the passengers standing on the steps-which ought not to be allowed under any circumstanceswho suffered from the mishap. All the railroads running to the seaside should take warning from this accident and redouble their precautions for the safety of the multitudes who

yesterday for his part in the outrigeous treatment of the Viking's men in Brooklyn on Mon- telligible and certain. It is not in a vindictive tested matters of record, he does not propose day. The least that Tighe could have done. in case he did not discharge the prisoners at once, was to set down their trial for the earliest possible day. Instead, he put it off for a full

redress possible, and we trust that the Scandinavians and their friends will take measures to punish the Brooklye officials for their brutal conduct.

"Keep cool!" may seem tike superfluouadvice on a day like yesterday, when the mercury coursed up to 100 degrees in the shade: nevertheless the wisest thing for human beings to do in this hot spell, or any other, is to keep as cool as possible. This can be accomplished by wearing the lightest clothing, by doing the smallest amount of work during the hottes; hours, and by avoiding exposure to the sun's burning rays. Those who take these precautions, and also avoid the free use of cooling drinks (as they are miscalled), may be reasonably comfortable even in a temperature like verterday's, and they will, at all events, subject themselves to no danger. New-Yorkers must expect a few days of tropical weather every summer, and should be prepared for it whether it e mes in June or September. Continued heat and humidity are predicted for to-day, and everybody should govern himself accordingly.

The third article in the remarkable series describing Mr. Smalley's recent visit to Prince Bismarck and his interview with the ex-Chancellor will be printed in The Tribune to-morrow. In this article the great German statesman expresses his opinion of the greatest living Englishman, and also says some highly interesting things about France and America.

ACQUITTAL OF LIZZIE BORDEN.

The New-Bedford jury have done what they could to restore Lizzie Borden to her rightful place in a world of hope and happiness. They have acquitted her, not without deliberation, but still with remarkable promptness and in the face of a masterly argument for her conviction. If ex-Governor Robinson disappointed public expectation in his address for the prisoner, District-Attorney Knowlton summed up the evidence against her with extraordinary lucidity and power. The advantage was markedly on the side of the State in the final argument. If the prisoner's counsel had not made the best use of a very strong case, the District-Attorney availed himself of every fact and inference that bore against her, and greatly distinguished himself by his performance. If impassioned oratory, logical subtleties and sustained argumentative power could have secured the conviction of the prisoner she would have been condemned; but when the worst that could be urged against her had been said in the best possible way, she was acquitted. After ten months of imprisonment and agenizing suspense she is free, and in the judgment of twelve "good men and true" is innocent and void of offence. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this

a righteous verdict. Mysterious as were the murders in the Borden house, the State failed absolutely in connecting her with them, or in supplying any intelligible motive for them. A given a wrong and dangerous trend to criminal practice. It would have done violence to the stimulated loose thinking and pernicious activnot lightly assumed because there is only one sents. person suspected and the police have no other theory. The security of human life would not have been promoted by a conviction of Lizzie Borden upon such evidence as was brought a most vicious precedent for stupid, over-

The judgment of the Borden jury will be interpreted by some cynical people as equivalent accident at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Commerce applied for \$1,000,000 of Clearing they were impressed with the fact that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented, accident at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented, accident at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that Commerce applied for \$1,000,000 of Clearing they were impressed with the fact that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented, accident at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the prisoner's innocence, but that the Deputy Clemenceau, becoming incented at Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L. L. == The Bank of Vinced of the Parkville, L State had not completely demonstrated her to allow her the benefit of every reasonable unhappy woman may have been guilty, although it was impossible to prove it legally, will undoubtedly be more or less prevalent. . It is a blight which must inevitably follow and cling to her and sully her fair fame to her life's end. The jury did what they could when the acquitted her, but much of the wrong which has been wrought by ten months of suspicion and repreach is irreparable. Life can never again be to this innocent and greatly wronged woman what it was before. The iron has entered into her soul and left cruel scars never to be effaced. She must always be regarded in some sense as

a suspected murderer. But is this justice? Over the prison door which has been opened for her release there is no such legend as "Guilty, but not proven." The law assumes innocence until guilt is proved. When acquittal follows a trial, in which all the resources of the police and the State have been employed in order to secure conviction, innocence is established. If Lizzie Borden under a merciful law has had the right for ten months to be considered innecent, so she has now the inestimable privilege of returning to her home, holding up her head proudly, and proclaiming to a world that has been deeply touched by the pathos of her lot: "I am not guilty, twelve just men being my wit-

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE AT WASHINGTON. The verdict of the Coroner's jury fixing the immediate responsibility for the Washington disaster upon Colonel Ainsworth and three other persons directly concerned with him in the fatal work of excavation is commendable. The facts were plain, and a less decisive indement would have been illogical and unfortunate. But it has often happened that a Coroner's jury has hesitated to find the verdict which conclusive testimony dictated, through a mistaken compassion for the persons suddenly confronted by the consequences of their own negligence. Such sympathy in one sense is creditable to human nature; but in a higher sense it is cruel, not merciful. The lives that have been destroyed and the lives that are endangered by ignorance, credulity or indifference demand that re-ponsibility should be declared and a penalty paid. In an overwhelming ma- and remarked that just at present his engagejority of cases buildings collapse, railroad trains are wrecked, bridges full, boilers explode and three other measures pending in the Chamber conflagrations rage because the laws of nature Mayor Boody called Justice Tighe to order have been violated-laws that are not yaque. mysterious, baffling and contradictory, but inlotted and the guilty to be punished, but in obedience to an inexprable necessity,

Nobody imagines that Colonel Ainsworth or week, well knowing that this would interface any one else e neerned in this melancholy affair seriously with the plan for their departure for invited disaster in conscious and malignant dis-Chicago. By Mr. Boody's orders the trial will regard of human life. No one of them is a take place to-day; doubtless no evidence will monst r. But these four men were neverthebe brought forward and the men will be less criminally negligent. They were bound to promptly discharged. This will be small com- know what risks a careless performance of their nestion for the treatment to which they were work would involve, and to adopt such pre- not a "coward," and that his challenger is a has passed away.

bility of disaster. They may say truthfully that the thought of danger never entered their minds, or the slightest suggestion of remissness. But if that excuse were generally held to be valid in cases like this the consequences, carried out to their logical conclusion, would reduce civilization to chaos. Society cannot afford to acquiesce in catastrophes merely because the individual is able to plead a clear conscience; nor can it afford to listen to the argument that because many who at the bar of perfect justice are condemned for ignorance and carelessness escape human judgment, it is have arraigned.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN AT SARATOGA publican State League feel regarding the success of their convention at Saratega next week is shared, in a practical way, by clubmen gen-

erally throughout the State, there can be no doubt that the gathering will be as large, as representative and the proceedings as interesting and as stimulating to party activity as any assemblage that has yet been held under the auspices of this efficient young organization. Most people, it is true, find it difficult, with the temperature way up in the nineties, to become deeply interested in politics, and much might be said in favor of holding the convention at a later date; but the reasons advanced by the League men for beginning the work of the campaign immediately are unanswerable, as has already been pointed out in these columns. The time has been fixed and there is only one thing to do, and that is to make the meeting a grand success; and since it is going to be held at one of the most delightful summer resorts in the country, where thousands go to escape the depressing effects of the torrid term, the hot-

weather objection cannot be considered a serious argument for not attending it. A lesson as to the value of having these meetings well attended might be learned from the last Club Convention that was held in thi State. We refer to the meeting of the National League in Buffalo last year. It was held early in the campaign, before the canvass of either party was fully under way. For some reason or another comparatively little attention was paid to the preliminary work, and in consequence the attendance was so meagre as to cause intense disappointment to the campaign managers and to the party leaders. The other side was prompt to seize upon this and herald it forth as an indication of the lack of interest felt by Republicans in their Presidential campaign. Instead of proving a stimulus to Republicanism, the practical benefits of the con

vention went largely to the enemy. This should not be permitted to happen again. The young Republicans of the State have an exceptional opportunity to make themselves felt in the coming contest, and we sincerely hope that they will avail themselves of Let every Republican Club send delegates successful application of the theory of exclusive to Saratoga, and see to it that these delegates opportunity to a case in which direct proof are the ablest representatives of the club's was lacking, and in which the circumstantial membership. It is entirely within the range day. Thus it becomes in the last degree necesevidence was of the filmsiest nature, would have of possibility that the State election this fall sary to presperity that the gold, the silver and may result in a complete R publican victory, the paper money shall be maintained of equal New-York has a way of reversing majorities value, so that wages paid in either will buy best traditions of the science of law and have unequalled by any other State. The League exactly as much as if the same sum were paid has undertaken to open the canvass, and it is in gold. As long as we do this, our money is ity among police officials and public prose- incumbent upon its members, therefore, to do the money of the commercial world, our prices cutors. The verdict in the Borden case emphaso in a manner worthy of the great army of are made in the world's money, no other nation sizes the fact that guilt must be proved, and young Republicans that the organization r pre- has the best of us in trade, and a money-

For some reason M. Deroulede declined to go price of silver bullion fluctuates. out. This is quite inexplicable. For he and which they both agreed, and they wiped out

their guns and came away. would not need to be repeated, and if the invited M. Millevoye, who had called him "wipe out" that part of the debate on the Electoral Reform bill. M. Millevoye seems not to have "sprung to his feet" on this occasion. There being only the two persons present who in the absence of a trustworthy District Messenger service had been intrusted with M. thoughtfully between his forefinger and thumb ments would not permit. There are two or upon which he proposes to be heard, and although the uncertainty of M. Clemenceau's aim and the harmlessness of his fire are well ataccidental shot from that statesman's gun until he has had an opportunity to enrich the annals of France with the remarks he has prepared on these topics. When he has freed his mind on them, he proposes to take the initiative in a "wiping-out" racket by sending M. Clemencean we do not quite understand. For if Clemen-

not accept, there is no Merit in challenging him. We suppose it must be accepted as one of the essential conditions of a very high civilization that in the discussion of measures of legislation for the common good statesmen who desire to be impressive and forceful should use language which subsequently has to be "wiped to be wholly free from danger except to bystanders. They do these things differently in Connecticut. In the General Assembly of that State not long ago, as our readers will remember, Mr. Healey, of Windsor Locks, remarked unjust and cruel to punish the few whom events that Mr. Gunn, of Milford, was something or other which Mr. Gunn, of Milford, thought he was not, whereupon Mr. Gunn, of Milford, said Mr. Healey; of Windsor Locks, was a "liar." If the natural anxiety which President In France this line of discussion would have McAlpin and the other managers of the Re- to be "wiped out," but Messrs. Gunn and Healey simply "glared" at each other for several minutes or seconds and sat down. Business went right along, and there was no "uproar." The Connecticut method is not without its advantages.

THE SILVER QUESTION. Certain readers pray for what they call elementary information on the silver question. This country now uses three kinds of moneygold coin, silver coin, and paper notes or certificates, which are promises to pay coin. These three kinds of money have been kept exchange able ever since specie resumption, January 1. 1889, so that any sum in paper or in silver will buy just as much goods of any kind as the same sum in gold. But that is only because the paper and the silver represent the gold which could be got for them. The question is whether the silver and the paper shall thus be kept equal to gold in current value and buying power.

When the people were poor they used silver rather than gold, as other poor nations do now. In China or India, if a man's wages are 10 ents a day, he can carry a month's pay in any picket without inconvenience. In this counry, where wages are \$2 to \$3 per day, a load f 850 to 875 in silver would be unhandy, and he employer who has a thousand men to pay would have to send drays capable of hauling two tons after their month's wages. So the use of silver except in small payments has been abandoned. Moreover, foreign commerce has become enormous, and affects prices of nearly all articles, and in settlements for nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth of goods experted and imported we have to use the money accepted in the world's principal market for exchange, for if we did not, other countries would have a great advantage in all trade, virtually fixing prices of things bought and sold by us at their pleasure. Having prices of things fixed by foreign trade in gold, we cannot use money of a different value in domestic trade, and have prices for consumers and wages of labor fixed in money of the different value without subjecting all consumers and all labor to the frightful less they had to bear when paper money was not redeemable and fluctuated in value from day to

wage-carner. MORE "WIPING OUT."

Again the French Chamber of Deputies has broken out with language that has to be "wiped silver at dallar in use contains only about 65 into court. Such a conviction would have been out" with guns or some sort of homicidal cut-cents' worth of bullion at the present market lery. It was during a discussion of the Elec- value. In the world's money, the cunce of New-York Lodge, No. 1, of the Order of Elks, was zealous police officers and heartless prosecutors. total Reform bill. Deputy Clemenceau, in the fine silver is worth about 85 cents, but our course of a speech in opposition to the bill, was coinage rate was established when it was worth several times interrupted by Deputies Decoulede | \$1 20 1-4 in gold and we put exactly the same to the Scotch verdict of "Not proven." It will and Millevoye in language which, though de- number of grains of silver into the dollar now be said that the jury were not necessarily con- scribed as "violent," does not seem to have and no more. With free coinage, anybody nounced Deroulede as an "alien," whereupon send it to the mint and get \$1,292 50 in standguilt. Under the instructions from the Court the jury were certainly under moral obligation | Deputy Millevoye "sprang to his feet"—the pury were certainly under moral obligation | French statesman always "springs to his feet" | a legal tender in payments. Peeple who have in such an emergency-and "pointing his to pay for goods purchased abroad could not doubt and to acquit her. A suspicion that the finger"-which is another dramatic feature pay in such mency. They would be forced to never neglected by the statesinan who knows put up prices of such goods, so as to get back his business-at M. Clemenecau exclaimed: the gold paid for them. At once there would "Coward!" Then, of course, there was an be two kinds of money, the gold dellar and "uproar"-there always is an "uproar" on those the 65-cent dollar, and two kinds of prices. occasions. The usual thing followed. M. In short, any holder of gold could get and Clemenceau sent word to V. Deroulede that he would demand a premium for it, representing would like to have him go out somewhere with the difference between the 65-cent silver dol him and "wipe out" some of the language that | lar and the 100-cent gold dollar. That premium had been spattered round during the debate. would fluctuate from day to day as the market

changer or merchant has not the best of the

Some reason that the price of silver might M. Clemenceau have been out once on a rise. Doubtless it would, if we had gold enough "wiping-out" racket, and both of them were to buy all the silver the world has to sell. well aware how harmless such an exercise is. Government did take all the silver produced On that occasion both bade their friends adieu in this country, beginning in 1890, and silver with tears, embracing them and kissing them rose for a time, but soon dropped lower than repeatedly and dividing locks of hair among ever. If we should undertake to coin over them. Both expressed their preference of Death again the silver dollars and put more silver to Dishonor. Then they went to the St. Ouen into the at, the consequences of free coinage at racecourse, stood up twenty-five paces apart a new ratio would be the same in kind, and and began firing pistols at each other. They perhaps equally disastrous. There would still fired three times and came very near wiping | be some premium on gold, and a small premium out a looker-on who was occupying a neigh- would be enough to drive it out of use and to boring fence. Then everybody said they had put prices on a silver basis. The Government exhibited remarkable coolness and comage, to has coined over \$400,000,000 in standard silver, and after fifteen years of constant effort has been able to get no more than \$60,000,-We cannot understand why M. Deroulede | 600 actually used by the people. Beyond about should have declined to repeat the perform- that limit, people do not find it convenient ance. The tears and kisses and embraces to use such a coin. But Government has issued over \$322,000,000 of silver certificates, friends among whom it was distributed have redeemable in silver deliars, and \$135,000,000 taken reasonable care of the hair they received new Treasury notes paid for silver bullion, on that occasion no new shearing would be which may be redeemable in silver dollars, necessary. Never were two statesmen of tried and moreover all the legal-tender notes would coolness and courage so well fixed for a "wiping be practically redoemable in silver only if gold out" encounter. M. Deroulede having de- should command a premium. For holders of clined his invitation, M. Clemenceau promptl; notes would present them, get the gold and realize the premium, until the Treasury would 'caward." to go somewhere with him and be forced to stop gold payments. The reserve of gold in the Treasury in excess of certificates outstanding is now only \$90,000,000, and it could be drawn out in a few days if there were a premium on gold. In that case the paper currency would be practically redeemable in silver only, would have only the value or pur-Clemenceau's mission, it was hardly worth chasing power of the silver dollar, and would while to do the springing act. Instead, he fluctuate in value and purchasing power with turned the invitation over carefully and the price of silver bullion in the world's

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON. It has long been the custom to ridicule the well-meant efforts of the college boy and girl to regulate the universe from the commencement stage, and with a superior smile or sareastic word, according to the nature of the commenting cynic, spirit that s ciety requires the blame to be al- to take any risks of being hit by some stray to picture the youths as vain and conceited dreamers for whom the world has no use. Anybody who of recent years has taken the trouble to scan the compaencement programmes of the colleges will be impressed with the shallowness of this view. Whatever may have been the case some years ago, the average production of a challenge himself. This, too, is a phase that point; and this, in the main, is as true of the productions of young women as of young men. ceau accepts the challenge he proves that he is The gushing style of college oration and essay

blested. There ought to be some adequate cautions as must certainly forestall the possi- defamer and liar. If he is a coward and does That these commencement deliverances are not lycars old.

of supreme weight and ability may well be granted, but their nature is a subject for congratulation. They show that the youths of the country are carefully considering their country's problems to the best of their ability, and are striving honestly to reach conclusions which are to be of service in after years. College men are young. They are enthusiastic. out." It is an instructive spectacle, and seems They have much to learn. But college men in general are carnest and conscientious. They leave school with the idea of doing hard work. There are few of them who are not willing to begin at the very bottom of the ladder; and there are fewer still who do not realize how weak they are for the tasks they have set before them. But the honest work of young college graduates in every calling in town and country testilies to their seriousness

Hail, then, to commencement and to college men. The world is not so full of honest enthusiasm and high endeavor as not to welcome the orator from the commencement platform, and will willingly pardon his youth and even a measure of his conceit for the Inspiration of his activity and high ideals.

The trial of Lizzie Borden has been reported with a fulness of detail and followed with an intensity of interest for which it would be scarcely possible to find a parallel in the history of criminal causes. Sometimes it is hard to trace the influences which make a crime celebrated, but in this case there is no such difficulty. A lack of popular concern or a decline of popular attention would have been incomprehensible.

The verdict intensifies the mystery.

The State canal authorities ought to have little difficulty in selecting an electric motor for canal boats, judging from the active rivalry between the various manufacturers. Not less than ten of them have applied to Superintendent Hannan for the privilege of trying their apparatus. The application for electricity to canal traction would appear to be a simple and easy matter, and the State ought to be able to drive a good bargain. The trolley system will doubtless be employed and will prove well adapted for the pur-

District-Attorney Knowkon had enough of everything which the prosecution required except facts.

Joseph Jefferson's numberless friends in every part of this country and of the world will rejoice to learn that the genial comedian and many-sided man is rapidly recovering from his illness, and is considered out of danger. When, a few days ago, the intelligence of his sudden and seemingly serious attack became known, there was a general feeling of apprehension lest the weeks that had seen one of the great lights of the American stage go out, might be compelled to witness the darkening of another not less known and not less beloved. As an actor, who was far more than an actor, being a man of broad sympathies and wide knowledge, a painter of no mean ability, and a writer whose work is of surpassing interest, Mr. Jefferson has long been known and always recognized as a force making for good. His interpreation of comedy has had an elevating influence on many who have known him only across the footat closer range have had the good fortune to have | will officiate. fallen under the charm of his personality. Playgoer, reader and friend will all unite in rejoicing at the good news about him, and in wishing for him a long and bright afternoon of life.

ontest between the foremost university crews of the country. A "procession" is disappointing to winners and losers alike.

If, as some reports suggest, ex-Governor Robinen, in summing up for the defence, employed slang and bad grammar for the purpose of conciliating a jury of plain usen he made a mistake, and the verdict for his client does not justify the device. Those to whom a solemn appeal is adspeaker has to give them.

missioner Ennis, of Brooklyn, the recent report of the commission appointed to investigate the Fire Department of that city will not have the slightest effect upon him. He was censured very mildly in the report, but a sensitive and highminded man would feel even a mild rebuke and endeavor to profit by it. Ennis, however, is not that sort of person at all. He has been eight years, or thereabout, at the head of the Fire Department, but in that time he seems to have learned nothing, and he has certainly shown that he is far from being the right man in the right place. Still, he holds on with a tenacious grip, and apparently defies all efforts to get rid of him. His "pull' must be of the most powerful sort, and under purely political management the interests of the city will continue to suffer, as they have suffered in the past.

clearly it is high time that the ambulance wagon bave been chosen, and no ten has yet been announced. was rung up for Poucher. For hasn't Poucher been hoping for the Collectorship of this port ever since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated?

It is learned from "The Charleston News and Courier" that the Southern people in the late war "defended their country from invasion, and strove to establish its independence on the prin- years has greatly changed to its main features. ciples asserted and established by their forefathers in 1776." Why doesn't the "News and Courier" trade off its much-waved ensanguined shirt for a nice, big palmleaf fan?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Horace Elisha Scudder, Editor of "The Atlanic," delivered the annual commencement address before he University of Kansas at its recent graduating exercises. He found an appreciative audience and his address seems to have been received with especial favor, winning many tributes from the press.

The Dean of Westminster has granted leave to place the medallion pertrait of Jenny Lind under the statue of Handel in Poets' Corner's site peculiarly appropriate for an artist whose chief delight and chief success were in the interpretation of the works of Handel and the other great orstorio writers. The memorial committee is presided over by the Princess Christian, and subscriptions are still desired by the promoters of the idea.

A good story of the late Adam Black, the founder well-known publishing house, is told by Dr. or the wen-known publishing house, is told by Dr. Pryde in his "Fleasant Memories of a Busy Life." One day, shortly after Mr. Black began business as a bookseller, a suspicious looking man came stealthily into the shop, and, leaning over the counter, whispered into his ear, "Twe got some fine snaugged whiskey, which I'll let you have at a great bargain," "No, no, said Mr. Black indignantly, "I want nothing of the kind; go away." The man, evidently not believing in the sincertly of this righteons outburst, leaned over the counter again and whispered, "I'll tak' Bibles for't."

Str Henry Hussey Vivian, who received one of the four birthday peerages in England last month, has been a member of the House of Commons for fortyone years, and has enjoyed the uncommon privilege one years, and has capped the industrial pitchine in his native town of Swansea, which he has represented in Parliament since 1885. He is seventy-two

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME

The marriage of Miss Mary Armour, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman O. Armour, to William Gilman Nichols, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Snowden Nichols, took place at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Waldhelm, the country seat at Tarry town of M. Walter Webb, which has been rented for the season by Mr. Armour. There were just sixty persons present at the ceremony, which was performed on the fawn, the young couple and the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Youngs, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Elberon, N. J., standing under a canopy formed of white clover and green leaves. Miss Ar-mour wore a rather plainly made gown of white bengeline, covered with white chiffon. There were no attendants.

The wedding breakfast was served by Berger in a tent on the lawn. There was dancing on the green. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Armour, of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Silverthorn, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, of Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Platt. Dr. Walter Vought, the Misses Perkins, Irving Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Brokaw, Miss Berenice Perkins, Morton Nichols and Miss Gertrade Perkins. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, after a Western trip, will pass the summer at Tarrytown.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Miss Estelle Antolaette Gilbert, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrington Gilbert, of this city, was married to Joseph Jay Manning, a son of J. B. Manning. The marriage ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. James N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey, who afterward celebrated the nuptlal mass. A number of priests assisted at the mass. The bridal gown was of white corded silk made perfectly plain. Miss Marie Raymond was the mald of honor, and Miss Isabelle Gilbert, sister of the bride; Miss Florence Haff, and the two sisters of the bridegroom, the Misses Agnes and Katharine Manning, were the bridesmaids. Charles Stout attended the bridegroom as best man. The ushers were Daniel and John Manning, brothers of the bridegroom; George Denuts, A. Miller Ury, Frank Wigand, Edmund Knoedler, John J. Radley and Dr. A. Weed. The ceremony was followed by a small breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, No. 255 West Forty-fifth-st. yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Manning started for Chicago.
At 8 o'clock last evening Miss Amelia Golderman

Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitney, was married to William H. Sage, of this city, in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st. The mar-riage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Fitch, of Richmond Hill, L. I., and the Rev. Mr. Morrison, the assistant rector of St. Andrew's. Frederick C. Thomas was best man. The ushers were Irving L. Gaylord, George M. Bayne, Philip W. Kopper, jr., and Philip S. Golderman. Miss Marie Rutgers Whitney, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bride-maids were: Miss Edith Birdsall Crowell, of San Francisco; Miss Mabel Forbes Fitch, of Richmond Hill; Miss Violet Augusta Cary, and Miss Emily Louise Brown, of this city. The bride old point lace. Among the guests at the ceremony were Mrs. Archibald M. Peil, Mr. and Mrs. Caspai W. Whitney, Mrs. F. P. Sage, Mrs. Isabelle Kingsley, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Golderman, George L. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward schoonmaker, M.ss Mary J. vingston, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy, J. Livingston Rutgers, and Mrs. Henry Morgan.
At 10:30 o'clock this morning, Miss Florence Archer,

only daughter of O. H. Arther, will be married to starley Hathaway Chadwick, son of the Rev. Dr. lights, and his kindliness and high character have John Chatwick, in the Unitarian Church at Clinton made him more than a passing friend of all who and Congress sts., Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Chadwick

The marriage of Miss Marie Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Hatt, to De Witt Clinton Baker, will take place to-day in Christ Church, Boulevard

and Seventy-first st.

A pretty wedding took place in East Orange yesterday, when Miss Alice T. Stephenson, daughter of the late George z. Stephenson, was married to the led as to the good will and cordial welcome of the American people by the outrageous performance of a petty despot.

The late Geerge S. Stephenson, was married to the Rev. Chauncey B. Frewster, rector of Grace Clurch, Brooklyn. The wedding took place at the home of the bride, No. 66 Walnut-st., and was solemnized by the bride, No. 66 Walnut-st., and was solemnized by the Rev. Joseph Brewster, of New-Haven, the father It is evident that the maple is deeply rooted in the affections of the people of Wisconsin. In the recent contest in that State to determine which is the most popular tree, the maple received the highest number of votes cast—17,271—leading its principal competitor—the oak—21,793. The clm came third, with 14,000 votes, while the pine could only muster 11,400. It is understood that the count was fair.

The racing week at New-London began well. We hope it will end with a close and masterly contest between the foremost university crews of It is evident that the maple is deeply rooted of the bridgeroom, aided by his son, the Rev.

THE CARAVELS REACH MONTREAL.

CROWDS ALONG THE LACHINE CANAL CHEER THE LITTLE VESSELS.

Montreal, June 20.-The three little Spanish caravels, the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina, at an early hour this morning entered the first lock of the Lachine Canal and proceeded to one of the basins, where they were prepared for the last stage dressed, whatever their own deficiencies, and all of their trip to Chicago. The santa Maria was ponthe more because of them, want the best that the tooned, owing to her draught of water, and in order to clevate her top works so that they would pass clear of all obstructions in the Inland waterways. Judging from the remarks made by Fire Com- Thousands of people stood along the canal banks as the caravels slowly glided through, and the shipping in the harbor was gayly decorated with bunting in honor of the Columbian ships.

Captain Concas had an informal drive around town

this morning, and at noon took luncheon at the residence of ex-Mayor Beaugrand. After this he embarked on the Santa Maria, and the caravels, in tow of two tugs of the Hall Transportation Company of gden-burg, N. Y., left their moorings and passed up Ordensburg, N. Y., left their moorings and passed up the count to Lake St. Louis. The whole way between Montreal and Lachine, on the canal banks, was lined with groups of people, who cheered the passure of the vessels. The canavels will stay a day in Toronto, and before reaching their destination at Jackson Fark, will heave to for a day or \$5, when they will be repainted and polished up.

TROUBLE IN HARVARD'S D. K. E. SOCIETY. Besten, June 20 (Special).-The Harvard D. K. E.

Society is in a state of suspended animation. It is even suspected that the organization may never reto take its place among the college societies If hope deferred maketh the heart sick then It is long past the time when the "first ten" should It is known that none has been decided upon and that none will be announced. It is possible that a ten may be chosen early next year, but a hostile feeling toward the "Dickey" has been growing of late which makes these chances slight.

Partly under guidance of friendly members of the faculty, partly through the changed sentiments of the undergraduates themselves, the society in the last five is not Mr. Garrison's attack of last winter that has caused its present downfall. It is attributable to distinctly different cause, though that crusade will undoubtedly affect any attempt at reorganization.

The society is a "close corporation", its passing members elect ten freshmen, who in turn elect the other members in the early part of their sophomore year. A lapse like the present seriously affects this

THE FOREST FIRES IN THE WEST. West Superior, Wis., June 20.-The forest fires

along south shore and Northern Pacific railways are still burning. Conductors on the South Shore report Ewen, Mich., entirely devastated. The bridge of the South Shore near Sanborn burned Sunday night The road between Dogwood and Mason Junction, & distance of forty miles, cannot be used until the bridge, which is 200 feet in length and about thirty feet in height, can be rebuilt. Much damage was done in the vicinity of Sanborn. Two children are reported to have perished at Marengo. The fires at fron River, Wis., are claimed by a dispatch received fron River, wis., are claimed by a dispatch received this evening to have been the work of firebugs. The forest fires are still burning, and along the South chore and Northern Pacific railways may be seen patches of fire from Superior to the Michigan State line and beyond.

MRS. CLEVELAND GOES TO GRAY GABLES.

Washington, June 20.-Mrs. Cleveland and her little daughter Ruth, accompanied by her nurse and maid and the steward from the White House, left Washington this morning at 0:40 o'clock for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., over the Pennsylvania Railroad in Mr. Thomson's private combination car, No. 60, attached to the Pennsylvania express for New-York. Mr. Cleveland did not go to the station with Mrs. Cleveland. There was a small gathering of people at the station when Mrs. Cleveland arrived, and she immediately entered the car and appeared at one of the windows as the train was leaving, when she wave her handkerchief to those assembled without.